

THE NATIONAL ERA

G. BAILEY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR; JOHN G. WHITTIER, CORRESPONDING EDITOR.

VOL. VI.

WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, MARCH 11, 1852.

NO. 271.

THE NATIONAL ERA IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY, ON SEVENTH STREET, OPPOSITE ONE FELLOW'S HALL.

TERMS.

Two dollars per annum, payable in advance. Advertising not exceeding ten lines inserted three times or one dollar; every subsequent insertion twenty-five cents.

All communications to the ERA, whether on business of the paper or for publication, should be addressed to G. BAILEY, Washington, D. C.

BUELL & BLANCHARD, PRINTERS,

Sixth street, a few doors south of Pennsylvania avenue.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

For the National Era.

[COPYRIGHT SECURED ACCORDING TO LAW.]

UNCLE TOM'S CABIN:

OR,

LIFE AMONG THE LOWLY.

BY MRS. H. B. STOWE.

CHAPTER XXXVIII.

"The way of the wicked is in darkness; he knoweth not at what he stumbleth."

The garret of the house that Legree occupied, like most other garrets, was a great, desolate space, dusty, hung with cobwebs, and littered with cast-off lumber. The opulents family that had inhabited the house in the days of its splendor had imported a great deal of furniture, which had been gradually taken away with them, while some remained standing desolately in moldering unoccupied rooms, or stored away in this place. One or two immense packing-boxes, in which this furniture was brought, stood against the sides of the garret. There was a small window there, which let in through its dingy, dusty panes, a scanty, uncertain light on the tall, high-backed chairs and dusky tables that had once seen better days. In one corner it was dark and ghostly place; but ghostly as it was, it was noted not in legends among the superstitious negroes, to increase its terrors. Some few years before, a negro woman who had incurred Legree's displeasure was confined there for several weeks. What passed there we do not say; the negroes used to whisper darkly to each other; but it was known that the body of the unfortunate woman had been laid out down from the bed, and buried, and after that it was said that oaths and cursings, and the sound of violent blows, used to ring through that old garret, and mingled with wallings and groans of despair. Once, when Legree chanced to overhear something of this kind, he flew into a violent passion, and swore that the next one that told stories about that garret should have an opportunity of knowing what was there. For he would chain them up there for a week. The hint was enough to repress talking, though of course it did not disturb the credit of the story in the least.

Gradually, the staircase led to the garret, and even the passage-way to the staircase, were avoided by every one in the house, from every one fearing to speak of it, and the legend was gradually falling into desuetude. It had suddenly occurred to Cassey, to make use of the superstitious excitability, which was so great in Legree, for the purposes of her liberation.

The shadowing of Cassey was directly under the garret. One day, without consulting Legree, she suddenly took it upon her, with some considerable ostentation, to change all the furniture and appurtenances of the room to one at some considerable distance. The under-servants, who were called on to effect this movement, were running and bustling about with great zeal and confusion, when Legree returned from a ride.

"Hello, you Cassey!" said Legree, "what's in the wine?"

"Nothing; only I chose to have another room," said Cassey, doggedly.

"And what for, pray?" said Legree.

"The devil you do; and what for?"

"Sister! well, what's hindrance your sleeping?"

"I could, I suppose, if you want to hear," said Cassey, dryly.

"Speak out, you minx!" said Legree.

"I'm sorry, I suppose it wouldn't do any good to tell you anything," said Cassey, with dogged sullenness.

Legree walked up and down the room uneasily.

"I'll have this yer thing examined. I'll look into it this very night. I'll take my pistol."

"Do," said Cassey, "sleep in that room. I'd like to see you doing it. Fire your pistols."

Legree stamped his foot and swore violently.

"Don't swear," said Cassey, "nobody knows who may be hearing you. Hark! What's that?"

"What?" said Legree, starting.

"It's—what?" said Cassey.

"I didn't tell you anything," said Cassey, with dogged sullenness.

Legree stamped his foot and swore violently.

"Don't swear, you minx!" said Legree.

"Oh! nothing. I suppose it wouldn't do any good to tell you anything," said Cassey.

"I could, I suppose, if you want to hear," said Cassey, dryly.

"Speak out, you minx!" said Legree.

"I'm sorry, I suppose it wouldn't do any good to tell you anything," said Cassey, with dogged sullenness.

Legree stamped his foot and swore violently.

"Don't swear, you minx!" said Legree.

"I'm sorry, I suppose it wouldn't do any good to tell you anything," said Cassey.

"I could, I suppose, if you want to hear," said Cassey, dryly.

"Speak out, you minx!" said Legree.

"I'm sorry, I suppose it wouldn't do any good to tell you anything," said Cassey.

"I could, I suppose, if you want to hear," said Cassey, dryly.

"Speak out, you minx!" said Legree.

"I'm sorry, I suppose it wouldn't do any good to tell you anything," said Cassey.

"I could, I suppose, if you want to hear," said Cassey, dryly.

"Speak out, you minx!" said Legree.

"I'm sorry, I suppose it wouldn't do any good to tell you anything," said Cassey.

"I could, I suppose, if you want to hear," said Cassey, dryly.

"Speak out, you minx!" said Legree.

"I'm sorry, I suppose it wouldn't do any good to tell you anything," said Cassey.

"I could, I suppose, if you want to hear," said Cassey, dryly.

"Speak out, you minx!" said Legree.

"I'm sorry, I suppose it wouldn't do any good to tell you anything," said Cassey.

"I could, I suppose, if you want to hear," said Cassey, dryly.

"Speak out, you minx!" said Legree.

"I'm sorry, I suppose it wouldn't do any good to tell you anything," said Cassey.

"I could, I suppose, if you want to hear," said Cassey, dryly.

"Speak out, you minx!" said Legree.

"I'm sorry, I suppose it wouldn't do any good to tell you anything," said Cassey.

"I could, I suppose, if you want to hear," said Cassey, dryly.

"Speak out, you minx!" said Legree.

"I'm sorry, I suppose it wouldn't do any good to tell you anything," said Cassey.

"I could, I suppose, if you want to hear," said Cassey, dryly.

"Speak out, you minx!" said Legree.

"I'm sorry, I suppose it wouldn't do any good to tell you anything," said Cassey.

"I could, I suppose, if you want to hear," said Cassey, dryly.

"Speak out, you minx!" said Legree.

"I'm sorry, I suppose it wouldn't do any good to tell you anything," said Cassey.

"I could, I suppose, if you want to hear," said Cassey, dryly.

"Speak out, you minx!" said Legree.

"I'm sorry, I suppose it wouldn't do any good to tell you anything," said Cassey.

"I could, I suppose, if you want to hear," said Cassey, dryly.

"Speak out, you minx!" said Legree.

"I'm sorry, I suppose it wouldn't do any good to tell you anything," said Cassey.

"I could, I suppose, if you want to hear," said Cassey, dryly.

"Speak out, you minx!" said Legree.

"I'm sorry, I suppose it wouldn't do any good to tell you anything," said Cassey.

"I could, I suppose, if you want to hear," said Cassey, dryly.

"Speak out, you minx!" said Legree.

"I'm sorry, I suppose it wouldn't do any good to tell you anything," said Cassey.

"I could, I suppose, if you want to hear," said Cassey, dryly.

"Speak out, you minx!" said Legree.

"I'm sorry, I suppose it wouldn't do any good to tell you anything," said Cassey.

"I could, I suppose, if you want to hear," said Cassey, dryly.

"Speak out, you minx!" said Legree.

"I'm sorry, I suppose it wouldn't do any good to tell you anything," said Cassey.

"I could, I suppose, if you want to hear," said Cassey, dryly.

"Speak out, you minx!" said Legree.

"I'm sorry, I suppose it wouldn't do any good to tell you anything," said Cassey.

"I could, I suppose, if you want to hear," said Cassey, dryly.

"Speak out, you minx!" said Legree.

"I'm sorry, I suppose it wouldn't do any good to tell you anything," said Cassey.

"I could, I suppose, if you want to hear," said Cassey, dryly.

"Speak out, you minx!" said Legree.

"I'm sorry, I suppose it wouldn't do any good to tell you anything," said Cassey.

"I could, I suppose, if you want to hear," said Cassey, dryly.

"Speak out, you minx!" said Legree.

"I'm sorry, I suppose it wouldn't do any good to tell you anything," said Cassey.

"I could, I suppose, if you want to hear," said Cassey, dryly.

"Speak out, you minx!" said Legree.

"I'm sorry, I suppose it wouldn't do any good to tell you anything," said Cassey.

"I could, I suppose, if you want to hear," said Cassey, dryly.

"Speak out, you minx!" said Legree.

"I'm sorry, I suppose it wouldn't do any good to tell you anything," said Cassey.

"I could, I suppose, if you want to hear," said Cassey, dryly.

"Speak out, you minx!" said Legree.

"I'm sorry, I suppose it wouldn't do any good to tell you anything," said Cassey.

"I could, I suppose, if you want to hear," said Cassey, dryly.

"Speak out, you minx!" said Legree.

"I'm sorry, I suppose it wouldn't do any good to tell you anything," said Cassey.

"I could, I suppose, if you want to hear," said Cassey, dryly.

"Speak out, you minx!" said Legree.

"I'm sorry, I suppose it wouldn't do any good to tell you anything," said Cassey.

"I could, I suppose, if you want to hear," said Cassey, dryly.

"Speak out, you minx!" said Legree.

"I'm sorry, I suppose it wouldn't do any good to tell you anything," said Cassey.

"I could, I suppose, if you want to hear," said Cassey, dryly.

"Speak out, you minx!" said Legree.

"I'm sorry, I suppose it wouldn't do any good to tell you anything," said Cassey.

"I could, I suppose, if you want to hear," said Cassey, dryly.

"Speak out, you minx!" said Legree.

"I'm sorry, I suppose it wouldn't do any good to tell you anything," said Cassey.

"I could, I suppose, if you want to hear," said Cassey, dryly.

"Speak out, you minx!" said Legree.

"I'm sorry, I suppose it wouldn't do any good to tell you anything," said Cassey.

"I could, I suppose, if you want to hear," said Cassey, dryly.

"Speak out, you minx!" said Legree.

"I'm sorry, I suppose it wouldn't do any good to tell you anything," said Cassey.

"I could, I suppose, if you want to hear," said Cassey, dryly.

"Speak out, you minx!" said Legree.

"I'm sorry, I suppose it wouldn't do any good to tell you anything," said Cassey.

"I could, I suppose, if you want to hear," said Cassey, dryly.

"Speak out, you minx!" said Legree.

"I'm sorry, I suppose it wouldn't do any good to tell you anything," said Cassey.

"I could, I suppose, if you want to hear," said Cassey, dryly.

"Speak out, you minx!" said Legree.

"I'm sorry, I suppose it wouldn't do any good to tell you anything," said Cassey.

"I could, I suppose, if you want to hear," said Cassey, dryly.

"Speak out, you minx!" said Legree.

"I'm sorry, I suppose it wouldn't do any good to tell you anything," said Cassey.

"I could, I suppose, if you want to hear," said Cassey, dryly.

"Speak out, you minx!" said Legree.

"I'm sorry, I suppose it wouldn't do any good to tell you anything," said Cassey.

"I could, I suppose, if you want to hear," said Cassey, dryly.

"Speak out, you minx!" said Legree.

"I'm sorry, I suppose it wouldn't do any good to tell you anything," said Cassey.

"I could, I suppose, if you want to hear," said Cassey, dryly.

"Speak out, you minx!" said Legree.

"I'm sorry, I suppose it wouldn't do any good to tell you anything," said Cassey.

"I could, I suppose, if you want to hear," said Cassey, dryly

BUSINESS NOTICE.

Subscribers who do not file the *Era*, and have numbers 249, 261, 262, and 264, on hand, will confer a favor by remitting them to this office, at our expense.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

THURSDAY, MARCH 11, 1852.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE OF THE ERA.

We command the foreign correspondence of the *Era* in this number to the attention of the reader. The letters are the first of an instructive series, from an American gentleman abroad; well known in the walks of literature and politics.

A friend asks us to republish an account which appeared in the *Era* some time since in regard to the Panama Congress. &c. If he will tell us what number of the paper, or about what time it was published, he shall be gratified.

LITERARY CONTRIBUTIONS.

Unable to read the many communications for our paper which have been accumulating for many months, we lately handed them to a literary friend for examination. Some have been approved—not a few rejected.

Occasionally, on the strength of the reputation of a contributor, an article slips into our columns without any examination at all. This was the case with a short love-poem lately published. Such instances are rare, and only happen when we are overwhelmed with business.

PIANO POET.

Gould & Berry, of New York, advertise in the *Era* a large supply of Piano Fortes from the manufactory of Hallett & Davis, Boston. When in Boston, last fall, we visited this immense establishment, and were struck with the beauty of tone and high finish of their pianos. We could not resist the attraction, and ordered one to be forwarded to us in Washington. It has fulfilled our highest expectation, and is pronounced by good judges to be an instrument of rare power and sweetness.

MR. WEBSTER AND THE SOUTH.

SEVEN-MILE MIRROR.—We had the pleasure of witnessing this fine panoramic exhibition, a few evenings since, and can heartily commend it to the patronage of the public. It comprehends an immense range and variety of scenery, and all, as far as we are able to judge from the extent of our travels in the North and West, given with great fidelity. We know not how long this interesting exhibition is to be open in Washington, but we hope that none of our citizens will fail of visiting it—thus making a speedy, cheap, and agreeable trip down the Niagara, Lake Ontario, the St. Lawrence and the Saguenay.

SICKNESS AMONG MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

A few days since, pending the proceedings under a call of the House, various excuses were rendered for absences. Sixteen were excused on account of sickness, disabling them for duty: sixteen out of two hundred and forty members! The same proportion would give two thousand six hundred and sixty-six sick persons in the city of Washington!

The great prevalence of sickness among the members has doubtless been occasioned in part by the very severe and variable weather. Since our residence here, we have known no season that has acted so unfavorably upon the mucous membranes, especially of the throat and lungs. But, the causes from which members suffer most, are to be looked for in the excessive heat and impure air of the Halls of Congress, and in the habits of living at hotels and boarding-houses.

The first sensation a man experiences on entering the Hall or the House, is that of an oppressive heat: then follows an instinctive shrinking of the lungs from contact with an atmosphere which seems to be impregnated with some irritating, deleterious element.

If he more from one part of the Hall to another, and remain quiescent, he will be apt to find as many currents of air as ebb about him. With his skin heated almost to the fever point generally, he may detect a stream of air, playing upon the top of his head, or back of his neck, or about his shoulders, or loins, and before he thinks of it, has caught a cold, which, from a repetition of the irritating cause, may lead to influenza, bronchitis, pneumonia, or some other form of pulmonary disease.

If his seat should be so fortunately selected as to escape the irregular currents of air, he is still exposed to danger—for, after having been stowed for six hours in a hot house, he comes out at three o'clock in the afternoon, it may be exhausted by speaking or writing into an air growing chill and damp, as the sun descends; so that if there be any predisposition to irritation of the lungs or throat, there is danger in its being developed.

In the hotel he is no better off. The largest ones are heated by furnaces, and no attention is paid to evaporation, or to ventilation. Their drawing-rooms, often crowded, are apt to be heated to suffocation.

When to all this are added the temptations of luxuriant tables, late hours, the exhausting excitements of parties, opening when the staid people of the country are about to go to bed, and winding up long after midnight, what can be expected? The laws of health cannot be violated with impunity. What a man sows, shall he also reap.

MR. WEBSTER IN THE FIELD.

Mr. Webster is at last fairly in the field. According to previous notice, extensively circulated, a Convention of his friends met at Metropolitan Hall, New York, last Friday evening, for the purpose of nominating him as a candidate for the Presidency. George Griswold was chosen President, and many shades of Vice Presidents and Secretaries assisted him. The Daily Times of New York says the Hall was about half full, owing probably to the inclemency of the weather. The New York Herald reports the meeting as a failure. The Commercial Advertiser says "it was a large and noble gathering of the Whigs"—"at the commencement, two-thirds of the floor was occupied"—"as the meeting advanced, 'three-fourths'." The Courier and Enquirer, having resolved that Mr. Webster is the only available candidate for the Whigs, say, "long before the commencement of the meeting, every inch of room was occupied by the Whigs and expectant audience." "One-half full," "two-thirds," "three-fourths," "every inch occupied!"

The meeting agreed upon an address in which they voted the claims of Mr. Webster to the Presidency, on the following grounds:

The establishment, by the power of his reason, of what war had failed to accomplish—the absolute exemption of the American flag, in whatever sea, from search or visitation.

His earnest devotion to the cause of River and Harbor Improvements.

His efficient support of the policy of Protection to American Industry.

Honestness in those "great negotiations in our foreign affairs, which have composed strife, averted war, extended commerce, settled

boundaries, repaired national injuries inflicted or sustained."

Above all, his defence of the Constitution and Preservation of the Union.

Nothing is said of his famous speech of the 7th of March, 1849; of his services in securing the passage of the Compromise and Fugitive Law, and of his continued devotion to them.

THE MOB SPIRIT—RELIGIOUS INTOLERANCE.

The Rev. Mr. Leahay, who professes to be a converted monk, has been lecturing about the country on the conduct and usages of the Catholic priesthood and church. We know nothing of his character or the merits of his lectures, and care nothing; but there is no instruction, no seer, no order, in this country, too sacred to be discussed, publicly or privately. If a man violates the proprieties of free speech so far as to utter a libel, or the speech affords an ample corrective. In no case can there be the shadow of excuse for a violent interference with his rights.

It seems that Mr. Leahay, in the discharge of what he holds to be his mission, attempted to deliver a lecture in Baltimore on the evening of March 1st. A mob composed of Catholics interrupted him, and broke up the meeting. Some of the ringleaders, however, were arrested, and further violence was prevented. The attempt to lecture was renewed the following evening; the mob was again present, but this time, after several abortive efforts to put him down, they were dispersed, the police, under the direction of the Mayor, doing their duty bravely and effectively.

The Pope may re-establish the Inquisition in Spain, and make bonfires of Protestant books in Italy, and suppress Protestant worship in Rome, but his friends in this country must be admonished that we live under a different dispensation. People here will freely discuss and denounce just what they please. Men trained in habits of servile obedience to authority abroad, must not expect when they make their homes with us to convert this country into a hell of religious intolerance. Popular indignation will blast the priest or layman, whoever he may be, that shall venture to interfere with Freedom of Discussion.

THE WHIGS OF THE SOUTH.

One day the New York Tribune contained the confident prediction that the State Whig Convention of Tennessee would nominate Gen. Scott. The same day or the next, the Telegraph brought intelligence of the unanimous nomination of Mr. Fillmore. Are Northern Anti-Slavery Whigs aware of the real state of their party? Is it not studiously concealed by their leading presses? Have they not been taught to believe that General Scott is to be the next candidate, and that, too, without a platform?

Will they not be surprised to learn that there is no Southern Whig who dreams of such an event? that the managers of the Southern wing of their Party, in connection with their Hunker associates of the North, are industriously preparing their arrangements for securing the abolition control of the National Convention?

The truth is, general intelligence is so dif-

fused among the masses, and their minds are kept so constantly on the alert by the immovable issues of a cheap press, that almost everybody is not only prepared, but anxious, to take his share in the work of self-government. Will they not be surprised to learn that there is no Southern Whig who dreams of such an event? that the managers of the Southern wing of their Party, in connection with their Hunker associates of the North, are industriously preparing their arrangements for securing the abolition control of the National Convention?

The truth is, general intelligence is so dif-

fused among the masses, and their minds are kept so constantly on the alert by the immovable issues of a cheap press, that almost everybody is not only prepared, but anxious, to take his share in the work of self-government.

—For the National Era.

THE LITTLE COMFORTERS.

BY GRACE GREENWOOD.

My noble Margaret, this morn I lay beside her, and said—

—The Little Comforters.

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

more than fifty private schools already; and in our city into one public and four private schools, by displaying its merits in an introductory lesson to the pupils, which generally takes captive both pupils and teacher. The importance of the subject, and the greatness of the claim, makes it a duty for all friends of education to consider it carefully. Much more History is studied in school than is remembered, and there needs a change of method as great as the school Atlas has made in the study of Geography; and this method is nothing less. *

THE PRESS AND CONGRESS.

Lately we had occasion to comment upon the style in which the New York *Tribune* undertook to lecture Congress upon its bad manners. The New York *Times* is following up the work. It is unmeasured and indiscriminate in its rebuke of Messrs. Rhett and Clemens, of the Senate.

"They have indulged," it says, "in personal accusations, and in the use of epithets of the most offensive and reprehensible character. Language which no man having respect for the ordinary courtesy of life would permit himself to use in private intercourse, was soon freely bandied from one to the other upon the floor of what has been styled oftentimes, and with justice, the most dignified deliberative body in the world. Charges of knavery, lying, and cowardice, have been hurled from one to the other, in open Senate, with all the volubility and more than the vulgarity of Billinggate."

Mr. Rhett is a stranger to us, and his political course is certainly in direct opposition to our notions of things; but we like to see justice done. It is not true that he indulged in any such personalities as the *Times* attributes to him, or that he disgraced the Senate by ungraciously conduct. Mr. Clemens was the offender; and why should not the Press that attempts to administer censure, bestow it where it is deserved? No good is to be gained by this indiscriminating denunciation.

The *Times* holds that the power of the Press alone can apply the corrective to this habit of offensive personalities, which is growing up in Congress.

"Neither House of Congress," it says, "seems at all sensitive to the degradation which such practices are bringing upon both. From neither are any measures to be expected, which will correct the evil, or check the downward tendency of Congressional manners. The only remedy is to be found in our public sentiment, and in the Press as its chief organ. It is the duty of the Press never to allow any such outrage upon propriety to pass unnoticed. When members of Congress in either branch come to feel that no breach of propriety can escape severe censure from the public press, and that neither party adhesion nor personal regard can procure immunity for such offences, they will be more careful in their conduct, and pay a sterner regard to the requirements of decorum and of self-respect."

There is much truth in all this; but how can the Press be expected to be very sensitive to a vice in Congress, which is a dark blot upon itself, or to have weight as a teacher of good manners, while notorious for its breaches of all decorum? We do not mean to single out the *Times* as specially blameworthy; far from it; but, immediately following the foregoing paragraph, on the duty of the Press to take Congress under discipline for its offences against propriety, we could not help noticing an editorial paragraph, in which the most insidious epithets were applied to a brother editor.

And so, after having abused each other as pick-pockets, we, gentlemen of the Press, turn upon Congress, and grow sublimely indignant that men should so disgrace themselves and the nation by indulgence in coarse, ungentlemanly epithets!

Let editors prove their fitness to teach good manners, by practicing courtesy towards each other. They are just as much bound to conduct themselves like gentlemen as are members of Congress. It ought to be a law of the profession, to say nothing of a personal character, editorially, which could not be said with propriety, face to face, between man and man. This would forbid rudeness, brutal invective, contemptuous sarcasm, but not plain, full, direct, and severe Truthfulness.

PENNSYLVANIA DEMOCRACY.

The Democracy of Pennsylvania had considerable trouble in their State Convention met at Harrisburg on the 4th. The friends of Mr. Buchanan had an overwhelming majority, and carried matters with a high hand. James Buchanan was recommended for the Presidency by a vote of 97 against 35, and the Convention so far disregarded party usage and Democratic principle, as to deprive the Congressional districts of the right to elect their own delegates to the Baltimore Convention, itself usurping that power. The minority entered a written protest against the act, and refused to vote in the selection of delegates. It is possible that from some of the districts two sets of delegates may be sent to Baltimore, and upon failure to give such pledge within a reasonable time to submit.

Various amendments were proposed and discussed with much warmth and feeling. A call was made for the previous question to sustain debate and cut off further amendment.

The Convention sustained the call, and the resolutions were finally adopted, the Cass men fighting most desperately up to the last moment.

UNION CONVENTION IN GEORGIA.—A State Convention of the Union Party of Georgia is to be held on the 22d of April, to determine the question whether they shall send delegates to the National Democratic Convention, which is to meet at Baltimore.

THE MISSISSIPPI WHIG UNITED STATES SENATOR.—Hon. Walter Brooke, the new Whig United States Senator from Mississippi, previous to his election, defined his position, in a letter to the members of the Legislature, as follows:

"As to the next Presidency, as I have often said to you privately, I do not expect to support the candidates of the next Whig Convention, because I fear the Convention will be bound on the Compromise issue. My expectation is to give my support to the Baltimore Convention ticket, provided it is not stigmatized with infidelity, and is pledged to the Compromise measures. From present appearances, and the names of the prominent candidates before that body, I think it certain that the last-named Convention will present a ticket on which I will cheerfully support."

This convention created a great sensation among the Whig members; and Mr. Adams, amidst the excitement, rose and said Mr. Brooke had authorized him to make the following statement:

"Mr. Brooke had not changed his faith. He was still a Whig; but, if elected to the Sen-

ate, he would be bound to represent what he understood to be the will of a majority of the State. In the Presidential canvas, if both candidates were equally sound on the slavery question, he would support the *Whig*."

This appeared to be satisfactory, and Mr. Brooke was therefore elected.

WILLIAM O. BUTLER.

We have long known that General William O. Butler of Kentucky was talked of by many Northern Democrats as a suitable candidate for the Presidency. It was supposed that his moderate views on the subject of Slavery, and his retirement from politics, having exempted him from the necessity of taking any part in the late Territorial controversy, would make him less obnoxious in the North than other prominent men in his party.

But he was not permitted to remain in so convenient an attitude. The State Democratic Convention of Kentucky that put him in nomination, also passed strong resolutions in favor of the Compromise and Fugitive Law, and it was authoritatively announced that he had previously examined, and sanctioned them. Still, the news was circulated that there was some secret understanding between him and the Free-Southerners, and that the presumption was, that slavesholders are a great deal more consistent and uncompromising than their opponents, his special friends deemed it necessary to satisfy their demands, by clearly defining his position. Accordingly, last Thursday, Mr. Breckinridge of Kentucky took occasion in a smooth speech, well put together, to demonstrate beyond all doubt the General's orthodoxy on the Slavery Question.

In the first place, his opponents were right. At the beginning of the Twenty-sixth Congress, "he remarked," Mr. Wise, of Virginia, submitted a resolution that all petitions, memorials, and resolutions, for the abolition of slavery or the slave trade in the States, Territories, or districts of this Union, should be considered as objected to, and the question of reception laid upon the table without debate. Therupon, instantly, Mr. Fillmore, of New York, stated that, if it was necessary to object to those, he objected. Upon a motion to adjourn, he moved to adjourn, and, as I find, the name of William O. Butler recorded in the affirmative, and the names of Messrs. Adams, Giddings, Fillmore, &c., in the negative. Afterwards, sir, at the same session, the famous twenty-first rule was adopted, wholly excluding abolition petitions, whether they referred to the States, Territories, or the District of Columbia. Here again the name of General Butler was recorded in the affirmative; and Adams, Giddings, Fillmore, and others, and I presume, all the others, voted negatively. Everybody knows Mr. Adams instantly commenced a system of agitation for the repeal of that rule. During the four years that General Butler remained in Congress, he uniformly voted against the repeal, while the favorite of the gentleman from Florida as uniformly voted for it."

Next he produced a letter from General Butler, dated January 27th, in reply to Mr. Blair, an old personal friend, who had addressed him on political subjects. Enclosing a copy of the proceedings of the State Convention that nominated him, he says:

"The resolutions speak for themselves, and are only necessary for me to say that they were submitted to me before they were acted upon by the Convention, and met my entire approbation. I am not likely to be called upon again."

It is sufficient for me that they are in strict accordance with my own opinions—opinions not of a day nor lightly entertained, and therefore not likely to be changed or abandoned—opinions, too, in which the American People feel a deep interest, and therefore proper to be made known.

A formidable combination exists in the north of Ireland against the payment of rents.

The Iowa Land Bill was then further debated by Mr. Underwood: after which, it was postponed till Wednesday.

And then, after an Executive session, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SATURDAY, MARCH 6.

The Senate was not in session.

MONDAY, MARCH 8.

Numerous remonstrances against the extension of Woodworth's and Parker's patents were presented.

Mr. Seward presented petitions against flagrant bounties to the sailors who were engaged in the Mexican war.

A resolution offered by Mr. Bayard, referring to the subject of printing the census returns to a select committee of five Senators, was laid over.

The Irish brigade voted with the majority, and cheered lustily at the result.

A formidable combination exists in the north of Ireland against the payment of rents.

The Iowa Land Bill was then further debated by Mr. Underwood: after which, it was postponed till Wednesday.

And then, after an Executive session, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SATURDAY, MARCH 6.

The House took up and passed five private bills, which had heretofore been considered, and they also passed the bill to extend the time for selling the lands granted to the Kentuckian Asylum for the support of the indigent deaf and dumb.

Other subjects of no especial interest were disposed of.

A debate took place upon the Senate bill for the relief of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad.

A new law for the regulation of the press has been issued in France, but does not give satisfaction.

It is feared by Government that Gen. Cavaignac will be elected to represent several districts.

Various rumors prevailed of a new minister.

The Ministry were most unexpectedly defeated on the Militia Bill. Lord Palmerston proposed an amendment, upon which the Ministry joined issue, and were defeated by a vote of 136 to 125. The event was unexpected for the previous night had a tell-tale majority on Lord Naz's motion concerning the Clarendon and Birch affair, receiving 137 out of 222 votes.

All sorts of rumors were abroad at Liverpool, as to who was likely to succeed Lord Russell. A coalition was expected between Sir James and Lord Palmerston.

When the Premier announced his resignation, the greatest astonishment was felt, as no one was prepared for this result. It is said in the House that the Queen will not appoint Palmerston, and that the Earl of Derby will at once accept.

The Irish brigade voted with the majority, and cheered lustily at the result.

A formidable combination exists in the north of Ireland against the payment of rents.

The Iowa Land Bill was then further debated by Mr. Underwood: after which, it was postponed till Wednesday.

And then, after an Executive session, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SATURDAY, MARCH 6.

The House was not in session.

MONDAY, MARCH 8.

Numerous remonstrances against the extension of Woodworth's and Parker's patents were presented.

Mr. Seward presented petitions against flagrant bounties to the sailors who were engaged in the Mexican war.

A resolution offered by Mr. Bayard, referring to the subject of printing the census returns to a select committee of five Senators, was laid over.

The Irish brigade voted with the majority, and cheered lustily at the result.

A formidable combination exists in the north of Ireland against the payment of rents.

The Iowa Land Bill was then further debated by Mr. Underwood: after which, it was postponed till Wednesday.

And then, after an Executive session, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SATURDAY, MARCH 6.

The House was not in session.

MONDAY, MARCH 8.

Numerous remonstrances against the extension of Woodworth's and Parker's patents were presented.

Mr. Seward presented petitions against flagrant bounties to the sailors who were engaged in the Mexican war.

A resolution offered by Mr. Bayard, referring to the subject of printing the census returns to a select committee of five Senators, was laid over.

The Irish brigade voted with the majority, and cheered lustily at the result.

A formidable combination exists in the north of Ireland against the payment of rents.

The Iowa Land Bill was then further debated by Mr. Underwood: after which, it was postponed till Wednesday.

And then, after an Executive session, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SATURDAY, MARCH 6.

The House was not in session.

MONDAY, MARCH 8.

Numerous remonstrances against the extension of Woodworth's and Parker's patents were presented.

Mr. Seward presented petitions against flagrant bounties to the sailors who were engaged in the Mexican war.

A resolution offered by Mr. Bayard, referring to the subject of printing the census returns to a select committee of five Senators, was laid over.

The Irish brigade voted with the majority, and cheered lustily at the result.

A formidable combination exists in the north of Ireland against the payment of rents.

The Iowa Land Bill was then further debated by Mr. Underwood: after which, it was postponed till Wednesday.

And then, after an Executive session, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SATURDAY, MARCH 6.

The House was not in session.

MONDAY, MARCH 8.

Numerous remonstrances against the extension of Woodworth's and Parker's patents were presented.

Mr. Seward presented petitions against flagrant bounties to the sailors who were engaged in the Mexican war.

A resolution offered by Mr. Bayard, referring to the subject of printing the census returns to a select committee of five Senators, was laid over.

The Irish brigade voted with the majority, and cheered lustily at the result.

A formidable combination exists in the north of Ireland against the payment of rents.

The Iowa Land Bill was then further debated by Mr. Underwood: after which, it was postponed till Wednesday.

And then, after an Executive session, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SATURDAY, MARCH 6.

The House was not in session.

MONDAY, MARCH 8.

Numerous remonstrances against the extension of Woodworth's and Parker's patents were presented.

Mr. Seward presented petitions against flagrant bounties to the sailors who were engaged in the Mexican war.

A resolution offered by Mr. Bayard, referring to the subject of printing the census returns to a select committee of five Senators, was laid over.

The Irish brigade voted with the majority, and cheered lustily at the result.

A formidable combination exists in the north of Ireland against the payment of rents.

The Iowa Land Bill was then further debated by Mr. Underwood: after which, it was postponed till Wednesday.

And then, after an Executive session, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SATURDAY, MARCH 6.

The House was not in session.

MONDAY, MARCH 8.

Numerous remonstrances against the extension of Woodworth's and Parker's patents were presented.

Mr. Seward presented petitions against flagrant bounties to the sailors who were engaged in the Mexican war.

A resolution offered by Mr. Bayard, referring to the subject of printing the census returns to a select committee of five Senators, was laid over.

The Irish brigade voted with the majority, and cheered lustily at the result.

A formidable combination exists in the north of Ireland against the payment of rents.

The Iowa Land Bill was then further debated by Mr. Underwood: after which, it was postponed till Wednesday.

